THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9254. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1780.

Maſter CROTCH,
THE *MUSICAL INFANT*,
Will perform, at Mr LIND's, Harpſichord and Piano Forte Maker, Plane-ſtone Cloſe, Canongate,
On TUESDAY next, from twelve till two o'clock;
And every Day during his ſtay in this City, at the ſame hours.
Admittance Two Shillings each.
Tickets to be had of Mr LIND.

STRAYED

A DOG, with very dark-coloured chocolate ſpots, marked only with that colour on one ſide of his head, ſo that his other appears white, and the eye weak; has a broad dark ſpot upon his back juſt at the root of his tail, beſides one upon his ſide, and ſome little ones doted up and down upon his body. He has a cuſtom of ſhaking his ears, and anſwers to the name of JOCK.

Any perſon who will fetch the dog to Captain Murray, Elphinſton's Court, Mint Cloſe, ſhall be rewarded. But if, after this public notification, any perſon ſhall be detected of harbouring this dog, they ſhall be proſecuted according to law.

This day is publiſhed,
And ſold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-houſe, Parliament-Cloſe, and by all the Bookſellers in town and country,
THE *THIRD EDITION*, CORRECTED, OF
The Univerſal Scots Almanack,
For the Year 1781.
[Dedicated, by permiſſion, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES]
To which is prefixed,
THE LONDON GUIDE;
OR,
A POCKET PLAN
OF THE CITIES OF
London, *Weſtminſter*, and Borough of *Southwark*,
with the New Buildings,
Engraved for the purpoſe by one of the moſt capital hands in LONDON, where the Copies were alſo caſt off at preſs.

This PLAN is more complete than any hitherto publiſhed, containing all the New Buildings and Streets about theſe Cities; and is, of itſelf, of more intrinſic value than the price uſually given for an Almanack.

☞ The Publiſher flatters himſelf, the Liſts in the above Almanack will be found to be as full and accurate as the nature of the publication will admit; particularly the LIST OF THE ARMY, &c. which is corrected by the London Gazettes, down to this date.—The Public will alſo find an exact Liſt of all the Synods and Preſbyteries in Scotland; the Pariſhes in each Preſbytery; and the Names of the preſent Miniſter and Patron of each pariſh. This uſeful Liſt firſt appeared in THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, and is not to be found in ſome of the other publications of the ſame nature.

Commiſſions addreſſed to J. ROBERTSON, at his Printing-houſe, Parliament-cloſe, will be properly attended to.

N. B. The Bookſellers of Glaſgow and neighbourhood, will pleaſe apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookſeller there.

A few Proof Impreſſions of the above Plan may be had ſeparate, Price Sixpence.

This Day is Publiſhed,
[Dedicated to the Right Honourable DAVID STUART, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, Preſes, and to the other the Honourable Members of the General Convention of Royal Boroughs of Scotland]
THE SECOND EDITION OF THE
TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK,
For 1781.

Embelliſhed with an elegant COPPERPLATE, engraved on purpoſe, Exhibiting at one view the principal Phenomena of Aſtronomy, viz. The proportional diſtances of the ſix primary planets from the Sun and from each other; the diſtances of the Satellites of Jupiter and Saturn from their primaries, and from each other; the proportional magnitudes of ſeveral of the planets compared with the earth, the appearance of the Moon, of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and ſome comets, as ſeen through a teleſcope, the reaſon of the various phaſes of the Moon, of the Eclipſes of both luminaries; of the different ſeaſons, &c. With an explanation containing a compendium of the firſt principles of ASTRONOMY.

By a GENTLEMAN of the firſt Abilities in this City.

This Almanack contains beſides the above a complete LIST of the ARMY, having all the new Levies, the Scotch and Engliſh Fencible Regiments, carefully corrected from the London Gazettes, down to this date; Thirty-ſix Independent Companies of Invalids; American, Weſt India, and Britiſh Governors of Garriſons; 135 Companies of Marine Forces; Four Battalions of Royal Artillery; and new and correct liſt of the Royal Navy, Naval Officers, &c. &c. Likewiſe, a correct liſt of the Clergy of Scotland, with the Patrons of the different Pariſhes; Tables of Intereſt from 3 to 5 per cent.; Poſt Arrivals and Departures, exact; Principal ROADS through Scotland, in Engliſh miles from Edinburgh; the FAIRS held in Scotland, more full and correct than in any other publication of the ſame nature in Scotland. Together with many other articles not to be met with in any other Almanack.

Orders addreſſed to J. MENNONS and CO. (the publiſhers), at their printing-office, Lawn-market; or to Mr J. DUNCAN, Glaſgow, will be ſpeedily anſwered.

Of whom may be had, juſt publiſhed,
NUMBER XIV. of a New Periodical Work, entitled,
THE WEEKLY MIRROR.

Being a Collection of Original Eſſays on thoſe ſubjects which are moſt generally canvaſſed in common converſation; together with an Hiſtorical Memoir or Summary View of Public Tranſactions, with Remarks; and a Literary Memoir, or General View of the State of Literature, and of the Arts, in different ages of the world.

The price of a ſingle number only 1d. or 1s. 1d. per quarter, when called for; and 1s. 6d. when ſent.—Every twenty-ſix numbers [conſiſting of 16 pages each] makes a volume, to which a title-page and Index will be given *gratis*.

From the London Papers, Dec 19.

Paris, Dec. 10. It is juſt now reported, that the Count d'Eſtaing, having received information off Ferrol, that he was near the enemy's fleet, had conducted his convoy to that port, in order to be more at eaſe to fight Admiral Darby, in caſe the latter ſhould be inclined to it.

LONDON.

It was ſtrongly reported this day, but we hope without foundation, that Sir Joſeph Yorke is recalled.

A report prevailed, juſt as this paper was going to preſs, that Admiral Darby's fleet arrived off Portland yeſtereday morning.

We are informed, that two of the ſhips which went from Portſmouth, with proviſions for Admiral Darby's fleet, are returned, not having been able to meet with them.

A nobleman has received a very ſenſible letter from Lord Rawdon, by the laſt ſhip from South Carolina, in which he gives a very flattering deſcription of the Britiſh proſpects, and expreſſes an anxiety leſt the ardent zeal of the loyaliſts in North Carolina and Virginia ſhould prompt them to a *premature* and *imprudent declaration* and *attempt* in favour of Great Britain.

Advice is juſt received, that Admiral Darby, with the grand fleet under his command, was ſeen yeſterday morning to the eaſtward of Portland, on his way to Spithead.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord George Germain's office from New York, which were brought over in the Felicity armed ſhip, arrived at Waterford, but contain nothing new.

It is ſaid the political harpies, who in the three laſt loans have ſqueezed ten per cent. from the diſtreſſed Public, are playing their old game of crying down the ſtocks, and tell all their friends, that the next loan will be a loſing adventure, well knowing they can make better terms with the Miniſter upon a ſinking than a riſing credit; ſo that it is probable, notwithſtanding the largeneſs of the ſum now to be added to the immenſe debt, the adventurers of the next year will get greater profits than thoſe of the laſt.

A negociation has certainly been carried on between Government and the Shelburne party, but it was ſoon ſuſpended, on account of L. S. aſking a lucrative poſt for Dr Price. The anſwer of a great perſon did honour to his ſpirit and his feelings:—"That wretched man, being permitted, through lenity, to be at large, is a favour more than adequate to his merit. My intereſt will never permit me to ſilence the malevolence of one, whoſe panegyric would be my perpetual infamy!"

Lord Macartney's appointment by the Eaſt India Directors to be Governor of Madras, muſt be confirmed by the Proprietors before it is complete.

The earthquake, which was felt on Saturday ſe'ennight in Yorkſhire, was felt alſo between eleven and twelve o'clock in London, on the morning of the next day. Its motions were tremulous, and formed two very diſtinct ſhocks, which laſted about four or five ſeconds. The progreſs was evidently from north to ſouth, and to perſons ſitting in a parlour, or other lower rooms, it appeared as if above them. At the time of its happening, it was miſtaken for the blowing up of a powder-mill.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Mary armed ſhip, arrived at Falmouth, by which we are informed that every thing remained quiet, and that the garriſon was well ſupplied with all kind of proviſions.

There are no leſs than ſeven of our men of war now out, cruizing to meet the homeward-bound Eaſt India fleet; ſo that there is very little danger of their being captured, as it is well known the combined fleets cannot keep the ſea at the time their arrival is expected, which is not till the latter end of January; there are no leſs than 12 Indiamen, moſtly valuably laden, in the above fleet.

The Nevis packet, ———, from Nevis, is arrived at Briſtol, and reports, that about the 12th of October there was a hurricane at St Kitt's, in which it is ſaid near one hundred veſſels were loſt, among which are the Rowley, Power, and Brothers, Tomlin, of London; Minerva, ——; Bellona, ——; and Eleanor, ——, of Briſtol.

Captain Atkinſon, of the Rawlinſon, arrived at Lancaſter from St Kitt's, ſays, on the 11th of October riding at St Kitt's, a gale came on, and continued that night and next day, when he cut his cables and run it, the gale continued four days after. The Antigua ſhips were not come down; he ſuppoſes there might be about 30 or 40 more ſhips at St Kitt's, waiting for convoy.

A correſpondent who has attentively read the report of the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts, and the ſeveral papers in the appendix, particularly the examination of a Secretary of a certain Board, wiſhes to know of what uſe that commiſſion is which coſts Government annually above 5000l. for notwithſtanding they have the aſſiſtance of a very able Solicitor, with an adequate ſalary (whoſe ſole buſineſs it is to enquire into the ſufficiency of the ſecurity of Receiver General) it appears, by the common report on that ſcore only, Government have loſt within theſe few years the enormous ſum of 113,000l.

It is pity, ſays a correſpondent, his Majeſty does not contrive to get the two contending Admirals, Keppel and Palliſer, totally diſmiſſed the ſervice, and ſunk out of public notice. We have at this time things to attend to of much greater importance than their diſputes. On the memorable 27th of July we loſt an opportunity of deſtroying the French navy. Whether it was wholly owing to Palliſer's diſobedience, or to Keppel's apprehenſions of a lee-ſhore, our correſpondent obſerves, is not at preſent a queſtion of the ſlighteſt importance. They have each their partiſans; and the moderate and impartial part of the public, continues he, regard the man who could delay fighting the enemy, becauſe a *ſingle ſhip* did not come into his line, and commend the diſobedience of his inferior officer from timidity or prudence, with a contempt almoſt as reproachful as the odium they caſt on the other, for accuſing his ſuperior to ſkreen himſelf.

The following accident happened lately in a family near Ipſwich, and had like to have been attended with ſerious conſequences. A gentleman remarkably abſent, having called upon an old acquaintance, in order to renew a college intimacy, found only his wife at home, who very civilly requeſted him to ſtay, as ſhe expected her huſband in the evening; he was ſhewn into a bed-chamber, where his ſervant brought his cloak-bag, and dreſſed him for dinner. His friend not coming home he readily accepted the wife's invitation to take a bed; though he had dreſſed in the room a few hours before, yet he miſtook it, and went into that of the lady of the houſe, who was in bed and aſleep: the abſent man, without diſcovering his miſtake, ſtripped himſelf to his ſhirt, and had but juſt diſcovered that he wanted his night-cap, when the huſband came home, who being of a jealous temper, and hearing his wife was in bed and a ſtranger in the houſe, went inſtantly up ſtairs, opened the door, and found a man ſtripped in his room, and his wife quiet in bed; he burſt into a violent paſſion, ſeized his friend by the throat, and threatened to put him to inſtant death. The friend immediately took it into his head that he was in his own houſe, and that this was a robber, offered him his watch, which lay on the table; after which attacking the ſuppoſed thief with ſuch violence and ſtrength, as preſently brought him to the ground; nor was it, till all the ſervants in the houſe were arrived, that he could be perſuaded of his error. The huſband was not well convinced but that the whole was a trick to deceive him: the wife was in ſtrong hyſterics; and the abſent man next morning buried himſelf in the firſt book he met with, and preſently forgot the whole affair!

It is now evident, that the Americans, and their patriotic friends in England, were the ſecret inſtruments which fanned and kept alive the late rebellion in the metropolis. Deſperate ſituations require deſperate remedies. And to ſuch a ſtate was America reduced, that nothing but an open inſurrection in Great Britain could ſave her from once more acknowledging the ſupremacy of the parent country. A new ſcene is opening, by which all this late dark conſpiracy muſt be exhibited, and perhaps a few decapitations will follow; not to the aſtoniſhment of the King's friends, for they long have had reaſon to ſuſpect *certain perſons*; but to the amazement of the credulous public, who have been taught to believe, that thoſe ſecret traitors were the patriotic ſaints of their country!

Extract of a letter from Jeniſeiſkoy, in Siberia, Auguſt 20.

"The communication between the weſtern and eaſtern oceans, through the frozen ſea, has hitherto, after the obſervations of ſeveral ancient and modern Dutch, Engliſh, and Ruſſian navigators, been looked upon as abſolutely impracticable. The laſt voyage of Captain Cook, who loſt his life in purſuit of theſe diſcoveries, has in ſome meaſure confirmed, if not the impracticability, at leaſt the idea, which has always been entertained, of the great difficulties of diſcovering this communication. Notwithſtanding this, many learned geographers are ſtill of opinion, that theſe difficulties are not unſurmountable, and that the great ſpace which ſeparates the coaſt of the Samojedes from the North Pole cannot always and every where be filled up with perpetual fields of ice, nor be entirely without ſome iſlands and inhabitants.—The force of this opinion, and the importance of theſe diſcoveries, have engaged Mr Dimitri Labanow, an eminent merchant from Archangelgorod, and eſtabliſhed in this city, to reſume the fruitleſs attempts which have hitherto been made, and to try eſpecially whether an open paſſage, or ſome inhabited iſlands, are to be found in the Frozen Sea, that is, between the White Sea and the promontory of Tſchuktſchi. To this end he has cauſed three ſloops to be built, and properly fitted out for that purpoſe, which are ſailed on theſe diſcoveries, from the river Jeniſei, on the 9th of July laſt. One has been directed to ſail to the weſtward, along the coaſt of Nova Zembla, through Waygat's-ſtreight, and as far as Archangel. The ſecond has been ſent to the eaſtward, to explore the coaſt of the Samojedes, as far as the mouth of the river Lena. The third has likewiſe been directed to ſteer an eaſterly courſe, but is deſtined to ſail much further, to double, if poſſible, the Cape of Tſchuktſchi Noſs, and to penetrate as far as Kamtſchatka. The latter has moreover been directed to puſh occaſionally to the northward, wherever an opening is to be found, and to aſcertain how far ſhe can approach the Pole from that ſide.—It will take up near a twelvemonth before we can have any account of the ſucceſs of this undertaking; but whatſoever may be the event, it will always reflect the greateſt honour on Mr Labanow, who, as a private perſon, has undertaken the whole at his own expence, merely from a zeal for the progreſs of geographical knowledge."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Sept. 8.

"Monday the 4th inſt. all the towns of this ſtate aſſembled to elect a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Senators, according to the forms preſcribed by the new conſtitution of the government of New-England. In this city, out of three candidates, one only had a ſingle vote, another 64, and the third, the famous Mr John Hancock, 853. The laſt gentleman had a great majority of votes, through the whole ſtate, and even in Eſſex county, contrary to the general opinion of people in this city; and there is not a doubt but he will be declared duly elected Governor. The reaſons held out by his friends to induce the electors to give him their ſuffrages, "are the decided and public part that "he took in the intereſts of America, when ſhe was redu-"ced to the neceſſity of oppoſing the oppreſſive meaſures "of Great Britain; the dangers to which he boldly expo-"ſed his life and fortune on that occaſion; and the ſacri-"fice he made of part of his fortune to ſupport the cauſe "of his country." To theſe reaſons it was added, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to convince the world, that the inhabitants of New England are ſtill the ſame people they were at the beginning of the conteſt; and that perſevering in their firſt principles, they confer the firſt honours of their government on thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves at that period; and, in a word, that if they ſhould act otherwiſe, they muſt aſtoniſh their friends in Europe, and furniſh a ſubject of joy to their enemies. Theſe reaſons were publicly urged in print, and in all public ſpeeches; and the event has proved, that Mr Hancock's intereſt in this colony was greater than his moſt ſanguine friends had ventured to expect. It is probable that no Lieutenant-Governor will be choſen by the people. In ſome towns Mr Samuel Adams carried away all the votes for that employment; in others, Generals Ward, Warren, &c. had ſimilar ſucceſs.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MANIFESTO.

GEORGE R.

L. S. THROUGH the whole courſe of our reign, our conduct towards the States General of the United Provinces has been that of a ſincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to thoſe wiſe principles which uſed to govern the republic, they muſt have ſhewn themſelves equally ſolicitous to maintain the friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, and which is eſſential to the intereſts of both: But from the prevalence of a faction devoted to France, and following the dictates of that Court, a very different policy has prevailed. The return made to our friendſhip, for ſome time paſt, has been an open contempt of the moſt ſolemn engagements, and a repeated violation of public faith.

On the commencement of the defenſive war, in which we found ourſelves engaged by the aggreſſion of France, we ſhewed a tender regard for the intereſts of the States General, and a deſire of ſecuring to their ſubjects every advantage of trade, conſiſtent with the great and juſt principle of our own defence. Our Ambaſſador was inſtructed to offer a friendly negociation, to obviate every thing that might lead to diſagreeable diſcuſſion; and to this offer, ſolemnly made by him to the States General, the 2d of November 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies encreaſed by the aggreſſion of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it neceſſary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The fifth article of the perpetual defenſive alliance between our Crown and the States General, concluded at Weſtminſter the 3d of March, 1678, beſides the general engagement for ſuccours, expreſſly ſtipulates, "That that party of the two allies that is not attacked, ſhall be obliged to break with the aggreſſor in two months "after the party attacked ſhall require it:" Yet two years have paſſed, without the leaſt aſſiſtance given to us, without a ſingle ſyllable in anſwer to our repeated demands.

So totally regardleſs have the States been of their treaties with us, that they readily promiſed our enemies to obſerve a neutrality, in direct contradiction to thoſe engagements; and whilſt they have withheld from us the ſuccours they were bound to furniſh, every ſecret aſſiſtance has been given the enemy; and inland duties have been taken off, for the ſole purpoſe of facilitating the carriage of naval ſtores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they ſuffered an American pirate to remain ſeveral weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted part of his crew to mount guard in a fort in the Texel.

In the Eaſt Indies, the ſubjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raiſe up enemies againſt us.

In the Weſt Indies, particularly at St Euſtatius, every protection and aſſiſtance has been given to our rebellious ſubjects. Their privateers are openly received in the Dutch harbours; allowed to reſit there; ſupplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and ſold; and all this in direct violation of as clear and ſolemn ſtipulations as can be made.

This conduct, ſo inconſiſtent with all good faith, ſo repugnant to the ſenſe of the wiſeſt part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be aſcribed to the prevalence of the leading Magiſtrates of Amſterdam, whoſe ſecret correſpondence with our rebellious ſubjects was ſuſpected, long before it was made known by the fortunate diſcovery of a treaty, the firſt article of which is:——

"There ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and ſincere "friendſhip, between their High Mightineſſes the Eſtates of the Se"ven United Provinces of Holland, and the United States of North "America, and the ſubjects and people of the ſaid parties; and be"tween the countries, iſlands, cities, and towns, ſituated under the "juriſdiction of the ſaid United States of Holland, and the ſaid U"nited States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of "every degree, without exception of perſons or places."

This treaty was ſigned in September 1778, by the expreſs order of the Penſionary of Amſterdam, and other principal Magiſtrates of that city.—They now not only avow the whole tranſaction, but glory in it, and expreſſly ſay, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indiſpenſable duty required."

In the mean time, the States General declined to give any anſwer to the Memorial preſented by our Ambaſſador; and this refuſal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other buſineſs, nay, upon the conſideration of this very ſubject to internal purpoſes; and while they found it impoſſible to approve the conduct of their ſubjects, they ſtill induſtriouſly avoided to give us the ſatisfaction ſo manifeſtly due.

We had every right to expect, that ſuch a diſcovery would have rouſed them to a juſt indignation at the inſult offered to us, and to themſelves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample ſatisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the ſevereſt puniſhment upon the offenders. The urgency of the buſineſs made an inſtant anſwer eſſential to the honour and ſafety of this country. The demand was accordingly preſſed by our Ambaſſador in repeated conferences with the Miniſters, and in a ſecond memorial: It was preſſed with all the earneſtneſs which could proceed from our ancient friendſhip, and the ſenſe of recent injuries; and the anſwer now given to a memorial on ſuch a ſubject, delivered above five weeks ago, is, *That the States have taken it ad referendum.*——Such an anſwer, upon ſuch an occaſion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpoſe of hoſtility meditated, and already reſolved by the States, if laced by the offenſive councils of Amſterdam thus to countenance the hoſtile aggreſſion, which the Magiſtrates of that city have made in the name of the republic.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amſterdam may uſurp the ſovereign power, may violate thoſe treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguing the republic with the rebels of a Sovereign to whom ſhe is bound by the cloſeſt ties. An infraction of the law of nations, by the meaneſt member of any country, gives the injured ſtate a right to demand ſatisfaction and puniſhment:—How much more ſo, when the injury complained of is a flagrant violation of public faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the State? Since then the ſatisfaction we have demanded is not given, we muſt, though moſt reluctantly, do ourſelves that juſtice which we cannot otherwiſe obtain: We muſt conſider the States General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as ſharers in the aggreſſion which they refuſe to puniſh, and muſt act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our Ambaſſador to withdraw from the Hague, and ſhall immediately purſue ſuch vigorous meaſures as the occaſion fully juſtifies, and our dignity and the eſſential intereſts of our people require.

From a regard to the Dutch nation at large, we wiſh it were poſſible to direct thoſe meaſures wholly againſt Amſterdam; but this cannot be, unleſs the States General will immediately declare, that Amſterdam ſhall, upon this occaſion, receive no aſſiſtance from them, but be left to abide the conſequences of its aggreſſion.

Whilſt Amſterdam is ſuffered to prevail in the general Councils, and is backed by the ſtrength of the State, it is impoſſible to reſiſt the aggreſſion of ſo conſiderable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too ſenſible of the common intereſts of both countries not to remember, in the midſt of ſuch a conteſt, that the only point to be aimed at by us, is to raiſe a diſpoſition in the Councils of the Republic to return to our ancient union, by giving us that ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future, which we ſhall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we ſhall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own ſecurity, by defeating the dangerous deſigns that have been formed againſt us. We ſhall ever be diſpoſed to return to friendſhip with the States General, when they ſincerely revert to that ſyſtem which the wiſdom of their anceſtors formed, and which has now been ſubverted by a powerful faction, conſpiring with France againſt the true intereſts of the Republic, no leſs than againſt thoſe of Great Britain.

St James's, December 20, 1780.

G. R.

At the Court at St James's, the 20th of December 1780,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty, having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects, as ſet forth in his Royal Manifeſto of this date, and being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the States General of the United Provinces, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated by letters of marque or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforeſaid States General, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions: And to that end, his Majeſty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authoriſing the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizals to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vaſſals and ſubjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: And his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authoriſing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods, as ſhall belong to the States General of the United Provinces, or their vaſſals and ſubjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, and dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: And they are likewiſe to prepare, and lay before his Majeſty at this Board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes afore mentioned.

From the London Papers, Dec. 12.

LONDON.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, it is ſuppoſed, will arrive in town about the latter end of this week.

Count Welderen, the Dutch Ambaſſador here, has all his baggage, &c. packed up, ready to go away at a minute's notice, which he is in hourly expectation of receiving.

It is aſtoniſhing with what general ſatisfaction all ranks of people receive the news of an approaching Dutch war. "Better to have open enemies than treacherous friends." was the ſaying, which the Royal Exchange reſounded yeſterday, and there was not a merchant on it, who did not applaud the ſpirit of the Miniſtry, in holding ſuch firm and deciſive language to the States General, as characterized the two laſt memorials delivered to their High Mightineſſes by Sir Joſeph Yorke, and expreſs his fears, leſt the Dutch ſhould make up the matter, or the Britiſh Court accept of any thing ſhort of an ample conceſſion and atonement for paſt violation, and a full ſecurity for a religious obſervance of treaties in future.

It is certain that the French received more aſſiſtance from the Dutch at St Euſtatia, for the laſt two years, than from any of their own iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

A private treaty, it is ſaid, has been entered into between France and Holland, in which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, beſides conferring ſeveral great advantages, and ſome of them excluſive ones, on the ſubjects of the Republic, has gaurantied, in the moſt ſolemn manner, their poſſeſſions in Europe, and the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and further has engaged to defend the Republic againſt any claim which the preſent King of Pruſſia, or any of his ſucceſſors, may ſet up to the part of the province on the confines of Eaſt Frieſland.

The diſpatches which were received at Lord George Germain's office the day before yeſterday, from Lord Cornwallis, conſiſt chiefly of duplicates, the originals having arrived ſome time ago; of courſe they contain nothing new. No mention is made in Lord Cornwallis's letters of the action ſaid to have taken place with Ferguſon.

Yeſterday at noon there was a very numerous meeting of the Proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock at their houſe in Leadenhall-Street, when the dividend for the laſt half year was declared to be at four per cent. The committee of Proprietors appointed to examine the ſtate of the company's account, delivered in a report of the progreſs they had made previous to their breaking up for the holliday's, by which it appeared that the company, after deducting for every 100 l. ſtock 87 l. 10 s. the ratio of its original worth, there would remain a ſurplus of 3,140,000 l. to be divided, independent of the fortifications abroad, goods in ſtores, debts, and other contingencies. A debate took place, in which General Smith, Mr Burke, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr Luſhington, and other Proprietors, ſpoke on the proſpect of their affairs, and the probability of an agreement with government.

Lord Macartney was declared to have been ſworn in Governor of Madras, and returned thanks to the Proprietors in a very modeſt, genteel ſpeech, in which he declared his intention to throw himſelf into their arms, hoping to become their adopted child, as he ſhould pay a grateful return of all that filial duty could ſuggeſt. Gen. Smith declared his intention to oppoſe the appointment to his utmoſt, and to open a ballot for ſome other candidate. This ſtep was reprobated by ſeveral Proprietors, particularly Gov. Johnſtone, Mr Watſon, Mr Mackay, and Mr Dallas, as a matter of cruelty, urging the neceſſity of coming to a ſpeedy concluſion of the buſineſs, as time preſſed hard, and the new Governor would fail by the next ſhips in January.—Mr Burke ſpoke, but not very forcibly againſt the appointment, his only obſervation being, that to adopt the child of another, when a man had offspring of his own whoſe duty was unimpeached, was a doctrine he by no means agreed to.

The reſtoration of Mr Paul Benfield to his ſeat in the Council at Fort St George, was ſtrongly ſpoken againſt, he being charged as a delinquent, and the principal agitator of the overturning the government at that place, in the impriſonment of Lord Pigot, who fell a victim to their proceedings: The large loan to the Nabob of Arcot, which was rated at no leſs than two millions and a half, was touched upon as a matter deſerving enquiry, and a very ſtrict one.

A very cloſe debate took place, on the reading a proteſt, which ſome of the Directors had intended againſt Mr Benfield being reinſtated, which continued for three hours, and in which ſeveral proprietors took part; though it was too voluminous to be brought into any regular channel: It concluded with appointing a court, which the Directors are to call immediately after the holliday's, to take that matter into further conſideration.

There will alſo be a ballot on L. Macartney's appointment.

The court ſat later than uſual.

Yeſterday the Court of Directors appointed the voyages of the following ſhips. The Fortitude, Capt Gregorie, and the Southampton, Capt Lenox for Coaſt and China; and the Thames, Capt Clarke, for China direct.

It is not to the Eaſt Indies that the Dutch are ſending the troops that are now in motion in the United Provinces, but to Zealand and North Holland. The ſecond battalion of Lieutenant General Leuſden's regiment, marched on the 7th of laſt month, from its quarters at Amerſfoort, four leagues from Utrecht, for Vaart, on the river Leck, there to embark, not for the Eaſt Indies, but avowedly for Zealand. And indeed, though the deſtination of theſe troops, and of the others that are in motion, ſhould be for the Indies, it by no means follows, that ſuch a meaſure does not prognotticate an apprehenſion of a war with England; on the contrary, it affords the moſt rational grounds for ſuppoſing that ſuch an event is not unlikely; for it is well known that there is no naval force in India that can be formidable to the Dutch, except that of Great Britain, which now rides paramount of the ſeas in that part of the world. If Holland is reſolved not to break with us, ſhe has nothing to fear from our force in India: if ſhe breaks with us, ſhe has every thing to fear from it: and if ſhe is going to ſend out a ſtrong land force to her Aſiatic ſettlements, is it not a ſort of proof, that ſhe means to provoke us, by her conduct towards us in Europe, to order our fleet in India to act hoſtilely againſt the Dutch?

Poſt horſes were ordered to Lord Carliſle's houſe every day laſt week, but on Saturday his Excellency poſitively ſet off for Ireland. Six hours previous to the Viceroy's departure, a ſervant was diſpatched to order a proper number of horſes to be held in readineſs between Barnet and the place of embarkation; but, after the meſſenger had been gone three hours, another was ſent off, with directions to travel with treble ſpeed, and ſtop the progreſs of the firſt commiſſary, his Lordſhip having altered his mind, and determined to purſue his journey via Henley and Oxford; ſo well digeſted are all the plans of this *ſage* Governor.

This campaign, like the laſt, will moſt likely terminate without any action between our grand fleet and that of the enemy in the Channel. It is ſuppoſed by the ſeamen, that Compte d'Eſtaign, embaraſſed as he was with ſo great a convoy, and having ſuch winds as uſually prevail at this ſeaſon of the year, cannot reach Breſt from Cadiz, in leſs than *thirty* days. Now, thirty days have elapſed ſince his departure from Cadiz, and ELEVEN days more; for he quitted that port the 7th of November, and we are now arrived at the 19th of December. Our fleet has not fallen in with him; ſo that it is very probable he is now ſafe moored in Breſt water.

Lord North is to be impeached immediately after the receſs, on a motion of Mr Richard Fitzpatrick, for *treaterouſly* combining with a certain actreſs of Drury Lane, to blaſt and deſtroy the ſenatorial talents of a well known Patriotic Orator, by cauſing to be adminiſtered in his cup at a late Weſtminſter Committe meeting, a certain *diabolical* ingredient, vulgarly y'cleped *Love powder*, from the fatal effects of which, he is now in the moſt *languiſhing* and deplorable ſtate!

Extract of letter from Torbay, Dec. 18.

"One of the frigates belonging to the grand ſquadron is arrived here, having left the fleet to chaſe a ſail which was ſeen off the Start-point. This frigate has taken a ſmall French privateer, and a prize ſhe had with her, bound for Dartmouth, and brought them both in."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Dec. 18.

"This afternoon came into this port a large Dutch ſhip of about 500 tons burthen, laden with furs, indigo, and cochineal, from America. She was bound to Rochelle, and was taken on the French coaſt by a privateer belonging to London, but have not been able to learn any further particulars. We are in hourly expectation of an order coming down from the Admiralty to lay an embargo on the Dutch veſſels here, or which may put in."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 20.

"Arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, with ſeveral ſhips from the Downs. Alſo three cutters from the grand fleet, which they left well off St Alban's yeſterday, and three of them are coming up this morning to Spithead."

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 18,451, 17,452, were drawn prizes of 500 l. No. 13,638, 18,365, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 9919, 31,037, 25,504, 45,881, 40,466.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 37,581, was drawn a prize of 5000 l. No. 20,736, a prize of 2000 l.

No. 9959, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 45,566, 31,700, prizes of 500 l.

No. 43,224, 25,186, 2286, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 47,504, 17,257, 44,614, 37,168, 21,079, 8377, 10,716, 11,118, 6944, 23,460, 41,365, 37,451.

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec 21.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 37¼.	Ditto New Ann, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71¼.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 61¼ ex.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 9 a 11 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11¼ a ¼ diſc.
Long Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 45 l. Morn.
Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Omnium, —
Ditto 1778, —	Scrip. —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch Bills, 5 a 6 prem.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, 14.

EDINBURGH.

The London mail, due this day, did not arrive till ſeven o'clock at night.

Extract of a letter from London, December 21.

"The diſagreement that has been, for ſome time paſt, between this country and the Dutch, has at length very unhappily involved both parties in a war, which was this day publicly declared at the Royal Exchange againſt Holland. This ſtep is ſaid to have been taken principally on the opinion of Lord Mansfield and Mr Jenkinſon, who thought this country had much better be at open war with the Dutch, and the ſubjects at liberty to avail themſelves of it, than for thoſe people to be ſuffered with impunity to be ſecretly fighting againſt us, by ſupplying the enemies of Great Britain with all kinds of ſtores and ammunition, neceſſary to ſerve them in their warlike operations againſt us.

"The Public in general are very glad the event has taken place, and all ranks of people think, for once, that Miniſtry have acted wiſely, ſince we before had Holland againſt us, without its being poſſible for us to make any kind of retaliation, or obtain the leaſt degree

of recompence. The war, however, is likely to expire almost with its birth; for, notwithstanding what Government have done, it is a fact you may rely upon, that they have at present no serious intention of prosecuting the war, or proceeding to hostilities against the United States. Both Great Britain and Holland wish to avoid coming to blows, and it is the opinion of those who may be supposed able to form a pretty accurate judgment on the matter, that all differences between them will yet be amicably accommodated.

"Besides that the Dutch are naturally averse to war, from their situation as a commercial people, and an enjoyment of the advantages of peace, the untenable state of their settlements in the East Indies is also a very powerful inducement to them for avoiding the hostilities at present threatened. The Dutch, it is well known, have an immense property in that part of the world, and it is equally known that it is very much in our power to seize upon it, so superior are we both in maritime and military arrangements. But what makes it probable that a war will be avoided, the Dutch themselves are by no means unanimous for it. The whole has been owing to a faction at Amsterdam, which the Prince, and a very powerful party, set their face against.

"The spirit of privateering has risen very high on the occasion, the monied people being every where buying up all the vessels they can get for that purpose, and preparing to fit them out with all possible expedition.—An embargo too, it is expected, will be very soon sent down to all the different ports, on the ships and vessels belonging to the Dutch.

"Count Welderen, the Dutch Minister here, has ordered the immediate payment of every demand upon him, but is not yet gone. All his baggage, however, is ready packed up, in hourly expectation of his being recalled.

"The state of the troops at the Dutch settlements are nearly as follows:—

"At Batavia, and country adjacent, 1300 European soldiers, and seven battalions of seapoys.

"At Calcutta, 4000 European ditto, and five battalions.

"At Tranquebar, 170 Europeans, and two battalions seapoys.

"At Point de Gulle and Island of Zealand 300 Europeans, and four battalions of seapoys.

"And in the inland garrisons about 900 Europeans and ten battalions of seapoys, exclusive of three troops of cavalry, and six companies of artillery.

"At the Cape of Good Hope, 3000 European infantry.

"The naval force of the Dutch, in the East Indies, comprehending the whole, is no more than one ship of 70 guns, one of 60 guns, one of 50 guns upon account of the States, three of 40 guns, and several country built grabs from 12 to 20 guns, upon account of the Company.

"The clerks of the Admiralty were employed very early on Wednesday morning, in preparing documents for his Majesty and the Lords of the Admiralty to sign, for granting letters of marque for cruising against the Dutch.

"A letter from Charlestown, dated October 18. says, "The last accounts from Lord Cornwallis inform us, that he was with the army in North Carolina, that the people submit to him in great numbers, and that he meets with no opposition in his march."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, Dec. 17.

"Last night, passed by the eastward, the grand fleet under Admiral Darby. The Foudroyant, Captain Jarvis, put into Cawsand Bay; the rest are proceeding to Spithead. By her we learn, that our fleet was in sight of the French fleet on the 28th of November, consisting of 27 sail of the line, and 100 sail of merchantmen, standing to the northeast. Our fleet was to leeward, and chased; but, being about four o'clock in the evening, they soon lost sight of them. They saw them a second time on the 30th, and much in the same situation, since which they have not heard of them. Both times the wind was unfavourable; and, being evening, they could not long keep sight of them. They were then between Cape Finisterre and Ushant, in the entrance of the Channel. Our fleet took a small packet from the West Indies. By her we learn the disagreeable news of the Endemion man of war, of 44 guns, the Laurel and Andromeda frigates being entirely lost, and very few men saved. When this packet sailed from thence, the Suffolk man of war was missing. These were part of Admiral Rowley's squadron that convoyed our last fleet through the Gulph of Florida; and the gale of wind was that which dismasted the Berwick, and many more ships suffered considerably at the same time. The account corresponds with former reports, which confirm the sad tale beyond a doubt."

Letters from Cadiz advise, that the King of Spain has re-established the Havannah Company, which was suppressed in 1760, on a new plan; one of the particulars of which is, that foreigners of all denominations, are eligible as members thereof.

This being Christmas day, the same was observed as a high festival by those of the Episcopal communion, and as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices. It is with pleasure we again mention the liberality of a gentleman of the above persuasion, who annually bestows upon the unhappy prisoners in the tolbooth a substantial dinner on Christmas day.

We are informed, that this morning a vessel was purchased at Leith, to be employed as a letter of marque against the Dutch, and that the master and officers were already appointed.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 18.

"Saturday night last, the Independent Dublin Volunteers mounted an officer's guard at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of supporting the magistrates, and for the preservation of the peace of this city; and, in the course of the night, took up a number of riotous and disorderly fellows, fourteen of whom were committed to Newgate on Sunday morning by Mr Sheriff Bride, who attended.

"The volunteer patrole, in searching several disorderly houses last Saturday night, particularly a noted receptacle of robbers in Mary's-lane, found several old rusty hangers, and other dangerous weapons, which were evidently intended to to commit depredations on the public. As there is no doubt but this very salutary and spirited measure will be adopted by all the volunteers in this (hitherto) unguarded city, a well regulated police, and perfect security, will be the consequence to the inhabitants. As the necessities of the war require a constant supply of men, the magistrates of this city will, no doubt, send every ruffian, taken up at an unseasonable hour, and who cannot give give good security for his future behaviour, on board the tender.

"Last Saturday in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the stable of a carrier's inn at Dirty-lane in Thomas street, and notwithstanding every timely assistance of the engines, &c. entirely consumed the same, and communicated to a large hay rick adjacent, which continued burning furiously, though incessantly plied with an amazing quantity of water from that great and admirable piece of mechanism, St Catharine's engine, and others, for twenty-four hours; the supervisors of the pipe-water works, turncocks, &c. immediately attended on the first alarm, by which means a plentiful supply of water was instantly procured.

"A spacious trading street has been lately laid out from the Market-house in Thomas-street, called St John's-street, on the corner of which is a handsome inscription in the following words, being the only monument as yet erected to the greatest event that has happened to Ireland for many centuries past.

"This street was laid open in the memorable year 1780, when a Free Trade was restored to this kingdom, under the auspices of his Excellency John Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

"Four seamen, who were put ashore last Tuesday, from a fishing-boat at Castlehaven, in the county of Corke, depose, that they belonged to a vessel bound from Yarmouth to Lisbon, and were taken off the Land's End by a French lugar privateer, belonging to Rochelle, called le Petard, of two four-pounders, two blunderbusses mounted, and twenty-four men. This vessel had taken two coasters off the Welsh coast, and had the ransomers on board.

"A neutral vessel arrived at Cove from St Sebastians, reports, that the merchant convoy of West Indiamen from Cadiz, for Bourdeaux, were in sight of the Tower of Cordouan, at the entrance of the Garroone, the 4th instant.

The case of Robert Morris, Esq which has been contending ever since the year 1772, came on 18th inst. before the Lord Chancellor, amidst a most numerous auditory, at Lincoln's-inn-Hall, when Mr Macdonald, as leading counsel for Mr Morris, moved, *de novo*, That so much of an order should be discharged, as issued from the Court the 5th August 1772, for committing Mr Morris for contempt of Court, in not obeying a former order for producing the person of Miss Harford; and also so much of the order as went to restrain Mr Morris from acting any longer under the will of the late Lord Baltimore.

As the arguments used by the counsel were long and irregular, and the case itself rather complicated, it may, perhaps, be necessary to state, that Robert Morris, Esq was left a trustee, with Mr Hammentey and Mr Prevost, by the late Lord Baltimore, over the person and fortune of his daughter Frances-Mary Harford. In the month of November 1770, Miss Harford attained to the twelfth year of her age. Mr Morris having used every opportunity to win her to his purpose, on his visiting her at Madame la Touche's, at whose school she was boarded, at a place called Little Chelsea, on the 16th of May, he sends a footman, as with a card from a Mrs Vaughan of Brebner's-street, Oxford Road, a lady of figure and fashion, requesting Miss Harford might dine with her the next day, and accompany her afterwards to Ranelagh. Mr Morris the next day waits upon Madam la Touche, and having procured Miss Harford, under pretence that Mrs Vaughan was too ill to come for her, conveys her to a carriage hired for the purpose, and hurries her away to Dover, where he procures a boat, and sails immediately to Calais; from thence he proceeds to Bologne, in his way to Paris, but some disinclination on the part of the young lady arising, the route is changed, and he goes for Saint Omers; after that he proceeds to Dunkirk, then to Lisle, and next to Eypen, where, on the 21st of May, they are married. At this place, being pursued by persons from London, they are put under arrest; but Mr Morris procuring it to be taken off, he proceeds with the lady to Wambach, in the Duchy of Holstein, of the kingdom of Denmark, at which place they are again married on the 3d of January 1773. At Eypen, where they are first married, Mr Morris tells the minister, that the young lady has no parent living, and that she is sixteen years of age; and a lawyer there, being engaged by the other trustees in London, declares the marriage to be null and void, and gives a certificate of it. The articles of marriage dispose of the young lady's fortune in the following manner: 20,000 l. to be settled upon her for the purchase of a jointure, the interest of it to be received by Mr Morris during his life; 1000 l. to her for pin-money, with remainder in both cases to Mr Morris; and the other 5000 l. to be immediately paid to Mr Morris. From Wambach Mr and Mrs Morris proceed to Paris, where Mrs Morris takes a dislike to her husband, and finds means to come to London, and to put herself under the protection of her mother. Immediately upon Mr Morris's elopment, the other trustees file a bill in Chancery, and make Miss Harford a Ward of it. Upon which an order issues, to be served upon Mr Morris, to produce the person of Miss Harford in Court. This order Mr Morris swears he never saw, though one Brown, who lived at Eypen, swears he gave it to him in a packet, telling him it came from his Majesty's Minister at Hambro'. Mr Morris not producing the lady agreeable to order, another order issues on the 5th of August, for his commitment for a contempt of the High Court of Chancery. This order, or warrant, it is admitted on all hands, was never served. The trustees with Mr Morris swear they could not find him, to serve it upon him; and Mr Morris swears, that he came to London in the year 1774, and that he has lived in it, except a part of the time in Ireland, Lisbon, Wales, and Scotland, ever since, and in an open manner, and yet the warrant never was served upon him. He therefore prayed that the order might be discharged.

The letters and affidavits were read on which the order had been granted; and Mr Morris's counsel contended for their motion on three grounds, 1st, That the bill, declaring Miss Harford a ward of the Court, had not been filed till after his marriage; 2d, That it had never been served upon him; and, 3d, That as the order had been granted merely to get at the person of Miss Harford, the use of it had been answered; for Miss Harford was now in England with her friends.

On the other side it was contended, That if the bill declaring Miss Harford a ward, was really not filed till after the marriage at Eypen, it surely had been filed, and notice given of it before the second marriage, which was at Wambach the 3d of January 1773, many months after the first; they also insisted upon it, that the order had been served upon Mr Morris, and that he was not to be found from the year 1775 to the present time; so that the order of committment could not have been at any time executed.

The Lord Chancellor, in a most pointed, circumstantial, and solemn manner, went deeply into the matter, and spoke of the conduct of Mr Morris in the most nervous strain of reprehension and indignation; and refused to discharge the order for his committment, which was for his not delivering up the person of Miss Harford, whom he was said to have married at Eypen; because it was not yet determined that he had been married to her, that question, though decided in Doctor's Commons last year, in favour of the marriage, being to be tried afresh, on an appeal from Sir George Hay. His Lordship said, the other trustees had likewise proved Lord Baltimore to been unfortunate in his choice, since they had not been so vigilant as they ought to have been in rescuing their Ward from the dishonour and misery Mr Morris had trepanned her into, nor prosecuted those means open to them for punishing the betrayer of her virtue and peace of mind.

"The case of Mr Morris very much attracting the general attention of the Public, it may not be at all incurious to know by what means it was that he ingratiated himself into the good opinion of the late Lord Baltimore. When that nobleman was accused of a rape by the celebrated Miss Woodcock, the kingdom, almost to a man, were exasperated at him, and every one was eager to step forward to load his Lordship with abuse and reproach. Amidst this almost universal rage for invective, and when his character seemed given up to the indignation of a prejudiced multitude, Mr Morris stepped forth to vindicate the conduct of Lord Baltimore, which he did in a pamphlet. This publication, perhaps, more from the singularity of it than any great merit it possessed, procured him the notice, and afterwards the friendship of the noble Lord, who made him an immediate present of 1500 l. and, just before his death, appointed him one of the trustees under his will, with a legacy of 1500 l. and an annuity of 100 l. per annum. How Mr Morris has returned the friendship of his noble patron, the world are already informed.

FOREIGN SPIRITS and TEA at LEITH.

A Large Quantity of FOREIGN SPIRITS, consisting of Brandy, Gin, Cinnamon and Clove Water, all of the highest flavour and very best quality; to be sold in wholesale or single ankers, at THOMAS WALKER and SON's Cellars in Queen-street. Also, Two Boxes CONGO TEA.—Merchants and others who incline to have genuine Spirits, free from the least adulteration, at this season, will please apply soon, as they will be sold off, at the most reasonable prices, for ready money.——Not to be repeated.

A HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnished, to LET.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of BROUGHTONHALL, situated at a few minutes distance from the New Town, and as lately possessed by the Right Honourable Lord Justice Clerk.

PRIZES of 20 l.

Twenty-seventh Day's Drawing, Dec. 16.

390	410	432	605	665	911	959	962	1072	1114
1197	1212	1238	1504	1530	1532	1561	1719	1850	1898
2046	2056	2209	2215	2405	2519	2733	3001	3053	3100
3226	3319	3539	3625	3755	3954	4030	4065	4185	4190
4229	4278	4298	4676	4815	4938	5165	5260	5284	5297
5352	5572	5591	5737	5763	5940	5966	5969	6328	6634
6768	6832	6902	7039	7099	7146	7423	7525	7598	7773
7929	8000	8065	8097	8438	8381	8399	8400	8538	8643
8684	8808	9033	9433	9502	9752	9779	9781	9810	9898
9901	10221	10262	10386	10409	10521	10728	10758	10771	10795
10838	10990	11104	11209	11437	11558	11613	11695	11860	11885
12057	12168	12179	12218	12379	12381	12519	12558	12823	12860
12970	12996	12999	13098	13155	13191	13305	13840	13853	13856
13398	13442	13466	13564	13720	13896	14114	14208	14234	14258
14402	14434	14500	14546	14548	15006	15049	15050	15101	15160
15237	15242	15260	15386	16073	16172	16191	16202	16222	16430
16482	16715	16867	16881	16919	16970	16983	17470	17553	17581
17596	17685	17818	17908	18096	18284	18336	18452	18459	18566
18813	18974	19036	19039	19316	19352	19583	19714	19740	19894
19900	19958	20102	20186	20230	20262	20263	20402	20504	20590
20592	20629	20636	20659	20702	20717	20896	21018	21151	21268
21409	21519	21565	21696	21740	21981	22227	22400	22477	22502
22594	22722	22735	22767	22836	23146	23156	23424	23511	23713
23809	23872	24149	24193	24217	24271	24552	24588	24786	24906
25067	25348	25593	25838	25998	26025	26120	26135	26245	26260
26297	26304	26372	26440	26629	26752	26774	26803	27001	27089
27189	27193	27232	27515	27602	27637	27667	27693	27849	28002
28139	28219	28250	28399	28473	28650	28673	28694	28727	28784
28854	28864	28881	28941	29257	29324	29533	29888	29898	29931
30048	30052	30112	30181	30184	30391	30483	30498	30534	30583
30595	30631	30786	30892	30906	30934	30978	31005	31080	31395
31483	31754	31831	32076	32129	32273	32335	32395	32733	33286
33340	33358	33517	33629	33692	33965	34008	34053	34166	34203
34246	34569	34614	34696	34758	34785	35261	35620	35810	35832
35945	36060	36379	36633	36665	36824	36910	36974	37007	37098
37451	37414	37702	37703	37712	37869	37872	37951	38050	38192
38228	38253	38321	38435	38523	38546	38592	38940	39159	39171
39398	39492	39529	39946	40009	40119	40137	40149	40292	40357
40488	40586	40638	40975	41053	41175	41261	41416	41448	41686
41884	42083	42203	42212	42284	42358	42528	42752	42904	42983
43041	43047	43237	43270	43374	43415	43521	43857	44019	44034
44058	44109	44198	44225	44256	44489	44545	44567	44649	44758
44761	44774	44866	45097	45121	45134	45136	45146	45235	45288
45494	45510	45543	45559	45851	45891	46001	46254	46351	46390
46437	46473	46522	46608	46934	46991	47028	47090	47208	47218
47242	47265	47431	47477	47647	47669	47747	47989		

Twenty-eighth day's drawing, Dec. 18.

302	336	473	871	882	1058	1140	1520
1545	1717	1793	1894	1937	1992	1999	2004
2023	2059	2210	2364	2745	3060	3252	3362
3840	3854	3967	4032	4074	4075	4152	4295
4356	4576	4673	4989	4993	4995	5105	5124
5359	5365	5366	5633	5658	5685	5789	5982
6085	6156	6320	6338	6371	6810	6879	6947
7023	7103	7108	7229	7359	7762	7862	7973
8014	8018	8042	8063	8071	8083	8200	8458
8523	8529	8707	8977	9018	9329	9377	9397
9472	9521	9688	9707	9827	10086	10108	10190
10214	10358	10387	10468	10596	10683	10714	10901
10914	10991	11068	11125	11222	11326	11375	11759
11789	32261	12280	12336	12527	12574	12733	12814
12998	13042	13192	13276	13301	13334	13535	13543
13587	13666	13678	13785	13803	13967	14366	14382
14423	14484	14799	14807	15067	15302	15316	15344
15449	15483	15487	15644	15911	15948	16063	16465
16521	16551	16582	16640	16851	16891	17431	17682
17836	17849	18178	18257	18373	18416	18419	18528
18749	18809	19005	19091	19101	19345	19392	19412
19613	19731	19792	19804	19985	20119	20174	20310
20315	20414	20594	20597	20638	20747	20826	20858
20883	20917	20980	20988	21311	21555	21591	21755
21899	21943	22102	22198	22243	22310	22313	22394
22398	22417	22495	22499	22533	22582	22680	22732
22786	22808	22822	22939	23016	23171	23211	23263
23304	23307	23371	23384	23400	23676	23986	24045
24167	24201	24584	24700	24731	24804	24892	24950
24956	25022	25029	25038	25050	25054	25143	25454
25530	25647	25661	25762	25816	25933	26279	26385
26388	26392	26402	26619	26645	26656	26711	26739
26765	26785	26788	27042	27419	27694	27778	27816
27948	28027	28034	28228	28427	28547	28604	28661
28702	28735	28812	28904	29021	29149	29163	29411
29473	29546	29569	29576	29642	29738	29900	29917
29939	29999	30025	30062	30069	30085	30193	30336
30392	30525	30827	30840	31042	31044	31120	31221
31488	31558	31580	31589	31677	31795	31973	31993
32060	32109	32120	32125	32552	32553	32399	32497
32508	32618	32619	32662	33047	33053	33102	33313
33493	33559	33735	33752	33840	33856	33909	33986
34090	34264	34269	34297	34376	34423	34508	34534
34622	34703	34812	34813	34868	35018	35042	35164
35384	35538	35629	35693	35707	35808	35889	35985
36049	36101	36114	36127	36169	36202	36434	36472
36511	36566	36686	36784	36835	36924	36954	37137
37226	37446	37520	37672	37967	38074	38133	38139
38190	38400	38562	38575	38583	38628	38963	39001
39058	39166	39827	39903	40021	40178	40264	40276
40281	40821	40867	40910	40922	41015	41044	41181
41341	41500	41608	41743	41892	41942	41959	42071
42079	42138	42160	42166	42246	42251	42422	42458
42508	42711	42764	43073	43109	43267	43375	43519
43544	43567	43640	43885	44056	44320	44358	44682
44699	44767	44879	44921	44970	45010	45138	45339
45430	45481	45516	45518	45545	45558	45731	45827
46008	46029	46047	46067	46261	46344	46549	46573
46634	46667	46692	46752	46761	46897	46911	46928
47013	47143	47201	47220	47441	47731	47763	47833

A SALE OF TEAS and SPIRITS, &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT and Co. at their ware-house, north side of the Lawn-market, opposite Litberton's wynd Edinburgh, return their grateful thanks to the public for the generous encouragement they have lately met with, and are happy it is in their power to merit their future favours, having at present a large quantity of goods on hand, of preferable quality, and at more moderate prices than any yet offered to sale, and which they are now selling at the following prices, viz.

Best Bohea Tea, at	3s. 3d. per lb.	Very best ditto, at	7s. 6d. per lb.
Congo, at	3s.	Hyson, at	11s.
Fine ditto, at	6s.	Superfine, at	13s.
Showshong, at	6s. 9d.		

The teas sold Dutch weight.—Sugars at prime cost.

Foreign and British spirits of the very best qualities, that will give universal satisfaction, and on the lowest terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on receiving the greatest civilities, and their goods carefully sent to their lodgings.

PROLOGUE
To the GENEROUS IMPOSTOR.
(Spoken by Mr PALMER.)

As he enters the Stage, looking upon a paper, and half addreſſing himſelf to the author behind, from whom he is ſuppoſed to have received it.]

THIS, Sir, the Prologue? Why, this piteous whine
Forebodes a catcall in each croaking line.
"The Author's firſt offence!"—"implore!"—"beſeech!"
Zounds! 'tis as diſmal as a dying ſpeech—
Will prove, itſelf, the piece's ſure damnation,
And give, like hawkers, by *anticipation*,
"Life, birth, and parentage, and education."

Do you diſcover in this caſt of feature
The ſtriking traits to ſuit the doleful metre?
Give it to *Parſons*—his ſad, tragic face,
Such plaintive ſentiments will aptly grace.
The rueful meaning *Moody* may ſupply
E'en from the fruitful river of his eye;
Or with mute *pathos*, walk about and ſigh.
[*To the Audience.*]
Prologues are alter'd ſince that gothic day
When only hungry play-wrights wrote—for pay.
Then while the bard—poor miſerable ſinner!
Trembled behind—uncertain of his dinner—
Forth came in black—with ſolemn ſtep—and ſlow,
The actor—to unfold the tale of woe.
But in theſe days, when e'en the titled dame
Glows with the paſſion of dramatic fame,
When as the faſhion gains, it may indite
The card of compliments for a third night,
With ſtyle laconic, in the meaſur'd ſtrain,
"Lady Charade ſees friends at Drury-lane;"—
In theſe bright days—this literary age,
When 'tis the taſte—the very *thing*—the *rage*
To pen ſome lively morceau for the ſtage;
When belles write comedies, and beaux have wit,
The Prologue, too, the ſprightly *ton* muſt hit;
Flippant and ſmart in careleſs eaſy rhymes,
Reflect the gayeſt colours of the times,
Camelion-like, on faſhion's air muſt live,
And like that, too, each varying tint muſt give.
[*Returning to the paper, and ſuppoſed again to addreſs the Author.*]
This will never do *(pauſing)*—Can't you contrive to ſwell
To thirty lines ſome airy bagatelle?
Or take your ſubject from ſome modiſh ſcenes—
"Elections"—"Camps"—"Electrical machines?"—
That thought's not bad—Why then ſuppoſe you try,
In metaphor—the Houſe t'electrify?
Wind the *conducting* ſtrains that may diſpenſe
The mild effluvia's genial influence,
Or fill the charge, the powerful charge that draws
From yon dread gods! the thunder of applauſe:
Or! if ſuch potent virtue can't controul
The angry critic's *non-electric* ſoul,
The ladies court—the light'ning of whoſe eyes,
The apt alluſion readily ſupplies.—
From thoſe bright orbs th' æthereal beam that plays,
Will blaſt the critic thorn, but ſpare the bays.

Something like this may do—ſome neat terſe thing,
With a few ſmirks—and ſmiles—and bows from *King*.
[*To the Audience.*]
Mean time, the want of form for once forgive,
And for this night, allow the piece to live.

EPILOGUE.
(Spoken by Miſs FARREN.)

DID ever Author take ſo wide a field?
Well manag'd, what a harveſt it might yield!
Neither to ſex, nor age, nor place confin'd;
Dupes and Impoſtors make up human kind.
The ſubject's quite exhauſtleſs—never barren—
Indeed, ſays Sly-boots, which are you, Miſs *Farren*,
Dupe or deceiver?—Hark—behind your fan,
"If credulous and tender, I'm your man."
I'll tell you, Sir, and 'tis my ſex's ſenſe,
In female life, Deceit is ſelf-defence.
For inſtance now be judges, *men of faſhion*,
How would you treat *ſincerity of paſſion?*
The doating ſhe, who lives for you alone?
Does ſhe?—I wiſh ſhe liv'd for half the town.
I, like the bee, from flow'r to flow'r muſt roam;
Oh, fulſome repetition! naufeous home!
O! horrid, odious bore! Oh matrimony
Alas! poor bee, quite ſmother'd in the honey!
But let the fair impoſtor flaunt about,
And, while ſhe doats, deceive you into doubt,
Adopt the exerciſe of eyes from France,
Flirt with my Lord, and with the Colonel dance;
Be abſent, fanciful, profuſe, coquette,
And ſometimes humour you, and oft'ner fret;
She piques your jealouſy, or flings your pride,
Her charms return, and ſhe's again a bride.
Women there are, it ſeems, of different ſchools,
Who mean your *ruin*, when they make you fools.
But ſuch are Nature's wand'rings, not her courſe,
Polluted ſtreams from an ingenuous ſource.
Dorinda's *one*; I hate her from my heart:
I *hate* to make a figure in that part.
Had it been only mine, with artful play
To lure my youthful Knight, and not betray,
To gain my man for better and for worſe,
And ſharing his affection, ſhare his purſe,
'Twas juſt what every prudent girl ſhould do;
Oh! I felt all my part from top to toe.
But to forſake the wretch in his diſtreſs;
Nay, more, the black ingratitude profeſs!
Fie, Mr Author, it exceeds all fable,
'Tis painting Angels in a robe of ſable.

Nature, 'tis true, makes art the ſex's dower,
But forms us generous, as ſhe gives us power.
Our end's to pleaſe, in that we're all ſincere;
Mine is indeed complete—of pleaſing *here*.

ODE on CHRISTMAS-DAY.
By a LADY.

ON this auſpicious day,
A bright celeſtial train
Attun'd the heav'nly lay,
On Bethl'm's ſacred plain.

In honour of the birth
Of Chriſt, our ſov'reign Lord,
Let ev'ry voice on earth
In joyful ſong accord:

To praiſe the eternal Cauſe,
And giver of all grace,
Who from deſtruction's jaws
Redeem'd the fallen race.

And Thou, who didſt fulfil
The great, th' immenſe deſign,
All bliſs and honour ſtill,
All pow'r and glory thine.

Let gratitude and love
In Hallelujahs riſe,
Till happy mortals prove
The raptures of the ſkies.

There the redeem'd ſhall join
The angelic choir above,
And emulate the ſeraph's ſtrain,
With more than ſeraph's love.

LEITH SHIPPING, Dec. 24, 25.

ARRIVED,
Six Siſters, Thomſon, from Sealock, with goods.
And a few veſſels with coals.

SAILED,
The Friendſhip, Ritchie; Diligence, Shaw; King George, Marſhall; Lovely Mary, Beatſon; and the Thames, Grindlay; all for London, under convoy of the Leith armed ſhip.

ANNUITY to be SOLD.

TO SELL, an ANNUITY of 200 l. ſterling, payable quarterly, on the Life of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, ſecured by adjudication on his eſtate.—Enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

A PARTNER IN TRADE WANTED,

IN an eſtabliſhed and well-frequented Wareroom in Edinburgh.—A perſon already in the Haberdaſhery and Broad-Cloath buſineſs, or a young man of good character and connections, may be informed of particulars, by applying to Mr William Charles Craigie writer to the ſignet.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Truſtee for the Creditors of DAVID YOUNG, Copperſmith, late bailie in Perth, hereby give notice, That the meeting of the ſaid Creditors, which was held upon the 21ſt of December current, was adjourned to the 6th day of February next, when it is requeſted, That all the Creditors by themſelves, or doers properly authoriſed, may attend, within the houſe of John Campbell, vintner in Perth, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven forenoon, as ſome matters of conſequence will then be laid before the Creditors, which could not be diſcuſſed at laſt meeting.

This not to be repeated.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

To LET, for ſuch ſpace as may be agreed on,
A FURNISHED HOUSE, near the Chapel of Eaſe, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, with other conveniencies. The furniture is in good condition.

Apply to Walter Scott clerk to the ſignet.——Not to be repeated.

SALE OF HOUSES IN LEITH.

THERE will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public auction, in the houſe of Mrs Ritchie vintner on the ſhore of Leith, upon Tueſday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon,

All and whole that AREA or PIECE of GROUND in Riddle's Cloſe, South Leith, with the TENEMENT of HOUSES and TOFALL, lately built thereon by Alexander Miller meſſer in Leith, conſiſting of four ſmall commodious dwelling-houſes, of two apartments each, beſides the to-fall, which makes a very good fire-room, all as at preſent poſſeſſed by the ſaid Alexander Miller and his tenants.

Alexander Miller will ſhow the ſubjects, and give all requiſite information concerning the rental and value of them. The title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, and the articles of ſale, will be ſhown by John Young writer, at his houſe in Toderick's Wynd, Edinburgh.

N. B. Theſe ſubjects will, in all probability, be very ſoon rendered much more valuable than they may be reckoned at preſent, as Mr James Lee, of whom they are holden feu, intends ſetting off the contermінous ground in ſmall feus, for the purpoſe of building an agreeable ſquare to front Riddle's Cloſe, which is one of the moſt public ſtreets in Leith.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CANONGATE.

TO be SOLD, That LODGING, being the Fourth Flat or Storey of Jack's Land, nearly oppoſite to the entry of St John's ſtreet, Canongate, and preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Henry Home writer to the ſignet, at the yearly rent of 18 l. ſterling; with the garret and cellar belonging thereto: All inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the ſignet.

A TACK of GROUND, DWELLING-HOUSE, and WRIGHT'S SHOP to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 3d January next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

A LEASE, of which there are thirty-three years yet to run from Martinmas laſt, of a piece of Garden Ground, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Walk betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, with a Dwelling-houſe and Wright's Shop, lately built on part of ſaid ground, preſently poſſeſſed by James Chapman wright. The preſent tack-duty paid for the whole is no more than 3 l.

For further particulars, apply to John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 25th day of January next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the pariſh of Abdie, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. ſterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no ſtipend or ſchoolmaſter's ſalary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black ſoil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Alſo, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. Theſe lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. ſterling of feu-duty, and a converſion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. ſterling. They hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable ſoil, pleaſantly ſituated upon and near to the river Tay, oppoſite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the preſent tacks, few of which have above ſeven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the preſent rent.

The rental, conditions of ſale, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

At London for Leith,

THE UNITED GROCERS,
HENRY BEATSON MASTER,
lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, to be delivered at Leith; and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

This ſhip has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

Letters on buſineſs, directed to the maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffee-houſe, No. 1. Sweething's Alley, will be carefully attended to; or Meſſ. Hawley's and Down for the Maſter.

INVERARY INN.

THE INN at INVERARY, poſſeſſed by John Buchanan, conſiſting of 17 fire rooms, 7 light cloſets, a large convenient kitchen, 7 bedſteads in the garrets for ſervants, and three apartments for lumber, three good cellars, with many other conveniencies; ſtabling for 28 horſes, two ſhades for carriages, a byre, and hen-houſe; with two gardens, three graſs parks, and hay furniſhed at the ſtable-door for 3 d. per ſtone, from the 15th Auguſt to 1ſt January; and at 4 d. per ſtone from 1ſt January to 15th Auguſt.

Part of the furniture will be let with the houſe, viz. five preſs beds, 5 cheſts of drawers, 6 ſquare folding tables, 18 ſmall ditto, 5 dozen leather-bottomed chairs, 9½ dozen timber-bottomed ditto, grates, fenders, &c.

For further particulars, apply to James Ferrier writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to Donald Campbell chamberlain of Argyll, at Inverary.

None but ſuch as can bring proper recommendations need apply.

JUDICIAL SALE,
BY ADJOURNMENT.
PRICE FARTHER REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 1ſt of February next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, ſometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the ſeveral Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the pariſh and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the ſaid lands, after all deductions, and excluſive of the mill-rent amounts to	STERLING. L. 374	8	11
The free proven mill-rent is	55	0	0
Total free rent,	L. 429	8	11

This eſtate, by warrant of the Lords, is now to be ſet up at - - - - - L. 9000 0 0

which is below 21 years purchaſe of the total free rent, and that excluſive of the value of the Houſe—the planting—and a vote for a member of Parliament.——And putting the moſt moderate eſtimation on theſe articles, it reduces the price of the lands to about 18 years purchaſe.

This Eſtate is moſt delightfully ſituated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, in the richeſt and moſt fertile county in Scotland, and abounds with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford.——The lands hold blench of the Crown, ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the ſhire.—The proprietor has alſo right to the teinds.

Upon the premiſes is a genteel manſion-houſe, lately built, not yet finiſhed within, conſiſting of nine fire-rooms, beſides the ſunk and garret ſtoreys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich ſoil, is well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, and partly ſurrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The ſeveral mills on the eſtate were lately built, and fitted up in a moſt ſubſtantial manner. The new mill, erected within theſe ten years at a very conſiderable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at firſt let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the preſent general ſtagnation in trade, it is juſt now ſet at 10 l. But, as the leaſe on this mill expires a year hence, a conſiderable riſe, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-ſhot, the rent thereof riſes 3 l. a-year for the laſt nine years of the leaſe.

The planting on the eſtate is of conſiderable value. The timber fit for cutting was, by a perſon of ſkill, eſtimate, two years ago, about 500 l. Sterling, beſides ſome young planting which is in a thriving condition.——Some of the old trees are perhaps the fineſt and largeſt in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are preſently out of leaſe, the greateſt part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the laſt tackſman paid for them. But, as theſe lands, and the whole eſtate, are ſurrounded with coal and lime, and are ſo much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the higheſt improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a leaſe, but theſe lands preſently in the proprietor's poſſeſſion will ſet at their former, if not an advanced rent.——This eſtate, only nine years ago, ſold for about 2500 l. ſterling above the preſent upſet price.

LOT II.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the ſaid William Hunter—The free proven rent whereof is L. 39 14 1

Which, at 11 years purchaſe, the price to which they are now reduced by the Lords, amounts to L. 435 19 5

If not ſold in one lot, theſe houſes will be expoſed in the following lots or parcels, at the prices following, viz.

PARCEL I. The Houſes poſſeſſed by John Haining, &c. at	L. 123	2	7½
PARCEL II. The Houſe poſſeſſed by Alice Miller, &c. at	128	8	7½
PARCEL III. The Houſe poſſeſſed by David Dinwiddie, at	87	9	1
PARCEL IV. The Houſe poſſeſſed by Robert Ramſay, at	98	19	1

Theſe Houſes and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and ſubſtantially built, are conveniently and centrically ſituated for buſineſs, and partly front the high ſtreet of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the ſeveral ſubjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Seſſion, or of James Saunders writer to the ſignet, Caſtlehill; to whom any perſon wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

For Strains, Bruiſes, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.
THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC called,
SAMARITAN WATER;
For which his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its moſt extraordinary Balſamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the moſt excellent remedy ever yet diſcovered for all the above-mentioned diſorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebuſade Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruiſes, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balſam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very ſpeedily the moſt inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate eaſe in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breaſt, and every kind of painful and inflamatory Tumour in a few days. It is alſo an infallible remedy for ſharp ſcorbutic Eruptions, particularly for the obſtinate complaint a Scald Head; in ſhort, there ſcarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the beſt application that can be made uſe of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal ſhopkeepers in moſt of the conſiderable towns in England and Scotland.

At the ſame places are likewiſe ſold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the Breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic complaints, and ſhortneſs of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

*** The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are genuine but what have the following inſcription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

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